

Kentucky Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER ANNUM.
NEW SERIES—No 42.—Vol. 2.

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back.
LEXINGTON, Ky. FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21, 1835.

SPECIAL ADVANCE.
[Vol. XXXIX]

Natural History.

LAKE HURON.

The following interesting sketch of the western shore of Lake Huron, and of the voyage to Mackinac, by Gov. Cass, is contained in a letter to the editor from a young gentleman accompanying the Governor in his journey to Prairie du Chien. The letter is dated Michilimackinac, June 30, 1835.—*Detroit Gazette*.

Having navigated the whole southern coast of Lake Huron, it may be agreeable to you to have a bird's eye view of the country. A tedious and formal description I could not write, and if I could, you would not read it. Nothing can be more grating to the nerves, than a cold systematic delineation of the features of a country, arranged in a series of chapters like soldiers upon a parade ground.

This lake called by the early French voyagers *lacs duve*, by some kind of *lacs non lucendo* locus pocus, is a most extensive and magnificent sheet of water, capable of bearing navies, and worthy of dividing nations. On its north side it embraces probably not less than a thousand islands, but the American coast is almost wholly unbroken by them, and the eye ranges over the world of waters without obstruction and without relief. The shore from the entrance into the river St. Clair to Point au Barques, which is the eastern point of Saginaw bay, is generally rocky; and frequently difficult to be approached. Many huge rocks lift their heads above the waters along this coast, and particularly in the neighborhood that is called White Rock; an immense mass which seems to rise to the waves of the lake "thus far you shall come but no farther." Saginaw bay is a deep indentation, extending not less than ninety miles into the heart of the peninsula, and communicating by means of its navigable rivers, with the fertile and extensive regions north and west of Detroit. At no very distant day, the deep forests along these streams, will yield to the industry and enterprise of our rapidly advancing population, and this bay will be the scene of an active and busy commerce. In canoe navigation it is necessary to ascend the bay upwards of twenty miles, in order to effect a safe passage. The distance from Point au Barques to Point au Sable, the two projecting headlands of the bay, is more than thirty miles, and so frail a vessel as a birch canoe ought not to be trusted so far from land. The wind is too sudden and violent, and the waves too high and boisterous to commit more than is absolutely necessary to the power of such fickle elements. Where the traverse as it is called, is commonly effected, the distance does not exceed 15 miles, and near the middle is an island which renders the passage more secure. In our first attempt, however to cross, we were driven back, and two long weary days we sat up on the sandy beach, watching the waves chasing each other, and tormented by mosquitoes and sand flies—by the bye these last are most pestiferous little insects; and if they are of the same species as those which the rod of the Jewish leader produced and spread over the land of the Nile, I am not at all surprised at the anxiety of the Egyptians, to get rid of their slaves and their plagues together. Of all the insects which exhaust the patience of man, they are surely the most tormenting. They attack every part of the body, and they have none of the delightful hum of the mosquito, who rewards you by his music for the severity of his bite. The sand fly makes no noise, nor does his bite immediately occasion the slightest pain. You are not aware of the parasitical animal about you, until you accidentally discover the blood trickling wound. But the next day, aye, there's the not *vid*—but it soon becomes so. The place of puncture swells and inflames, and the body becomes covered with small blisters, exceedingly painful. They remain for several days, in fact, ours have not yet wholly disappeared. We made the traverse of Saginaw bay in a high wind, but our canoe bounded over the waves with the security and almost with the velocity of the gull.

From Point au Sable to Point Wausage, the eastern headland of Lake Michigan, the immediate shore of Lake Huron is generally low and sandy. There is an extent however of many miles of a most extraordinary formation. The margin of the lake is bounded by two banks of stones not water worn, but apparently the rude debris of masses of rocks, broken into every size and form. The first bank rises immediately from the water about five feet, and extends five or six rods, to the foot of the second bank; whose elevation is much greater, being probably not less than ten or twelve feet. Not the slightest soil nor the most scanty vegetation is found on these inhospitable banks—they present the most dreary prospect imaginable. These eternal ramparts may stay the progress of the waters, but they will forever interdict the permanent establishment of man upon the coast.

Thunder bay is about sixty or seventy miles northwest of Saginaw bay. It appears to be a semicircular indentation, with a diameter of about fifteen miles—three or four small islands at the mouth of the bay, facilitate the traverse across it. This bay, called *lacs au tonnerre*, by the French, derives its name from the supposed frequency of thunder storms in its vicinity. All the early voyagers testify to the fact, and even as late as 1775, Carver says it thundered continually while he was crossing it. He broaches some idle theory upon the subject, unworthy the attention of a schoolboy. The fact undoubtedly is, that many coincidences which may have been observed between the crossing of the bay and the occurrence of thunder storms were purely accidental. Habits of exaggeration and credulity, evidences of which abound in the early writers upon this country, have propagated and continued the

idle tale. Had those stories related to some accidental circumstance, we might have been unable to account for, although we could not wholly disbelieve them. But the operations of nature are permanent and immutable, and no man now expects a thunder storm when crossing thunder bay, any more than when entering that of sandusky. We effected our passage with a fair and moderate wind, and under a cloudless sky.

Near Point au Sable, the first highland becomes visible, and from thence to Mackinac, the distant view from the lake is bounded by a range of low hills. We have no means of estimating their elevation, but it is evidently very inconsiderable, and elsewhere would excite little observation. Here, however it relieves the eye fatigued by a prospect in every other direction, bounded only by the horizon.

The extent of this whole coast is more than three hundred miles—the traveler by land, sees no desirable land along the route—the timber is principally evergreen which even in the gayest season of the year has a melancholly aspect. The deciduous trees are not numerous, and of a kind which indicates the most sterile soil; and surely the fertile spots "are few and far between." Like the oases of the Libyan deserts. Little is hazarded in asserting, that the immediate coast of the lake will not respond with the woodman's axe for ages and perhaps never. Migratory as our people are, they will not migrate here. We must go inland before we reach a region fitted for settlements and capable of rewarding the industry of the pioneer of civilization. But thanks to a better knowledge of our country, the interior of our peninsula is now known to present inducements to the emigrant, not surpassed by those of any other portion of the union. The low land along Lake Erie, and the dreary coast of Lake Huron, like the dragon, which guarded the Hesperides of old, secure the passage to the lands, not of promise only, but of fulfillment in the rear.

Old Mackinac on the main land, nine miles west of the island, was the first permanent establishment formed by the French in these regions. I have nothing to refer to and therefore speak "without book," but I think nearly two centuries have elapsed, since that great depot of heaven, and Buffalo, and muskrat, and raccoon, and otter, and of all the other beasts of the forest, first witnessed the arrival of the enterprising and adventurous Canadian, Babylon, Palmyra, and Tyre, and many other places, of which history has recorded the rise and fall, the glory has departed from old Mackinac. It is now the site of a small farm! Sic transit gloria Huronia. It has no harbour nor does it afford the best protection against the storms of the lake. Soon after the English obtained possession of the country, this inconvenience became manifest, and they removed to this island.

The adventurous La Salle, in his voyage through these lakes, on his route to discover the mouth of the Mississippi, remained some days at Mackinac. His vessel the Griffin, was the first decked vessel that ever floated upon the waves of Erie Huron Michigan. She kayled him, and a part of his company, at Chicago, and returned with a valuable cargo of peltries—but her subsequent fate is involved in total obscurity. She was never more heard of, and it is doubtful whether she foundered in this lake, or whether her crew was massacred by the Indians and the vessel sunk. An obscure tradition has assigned the last as the cause of her destruction. Soon after the surrender of the posts in these regions, by the French to the English, the project was formed by the Indians, of dispossessing the latter.

This daring and well concerted scheme originated with Pontiac an Ottawa chief, of great influence, and one of the few Indians, whose talents and enterprise, circumstances has enabled us to appreciate. He intended by a simultaneous attack, to seize every British post above Niagara, the extent of country they occupied, and the dispersed condition of the Indians, we cannot but admire the firmness and ability with which this plan was conceived and nearly executed. The most profound secrecy was observed, nor had the English the slightest intimation of the plot at any of their posts, except Detroit, and there only the night before the attempt. The Indians were successful at Erie, at Le Boeuf, at Sandusky, at the Miami, at Mackinac, at St. Joseph and at Green Bay. Their mode of attack was different at the different posts, depending perhaps, on circumstances. At Mackinac they engaged in a game of ball upon the plain immediately in front of the palisades, and gradually drew the officers and soldiers without the work, to witness the progress of the game. Two or three times they threw the ball into the fort, and were admitted without hesitation to recover it. Soon after, it was again thrown over, and the garrison being off their guard, the Indians rushed in, and carried the fort without resistance, and with all those circumstances of atrocious cruelty which make the blood run cold while they are related. There are yet living on this island, two persons who were spectators of this mournful catastrophe. Detroit being a place of great importance, Pontiac reserved to himself the execution of the plan for its capture. He managed his part of the scheme with admirable address, but owing to the treachery of one of the squaws, the English obtained a knowledge of their danger, and were enabled to guard against it. The attempt to suppress the place failed but Pontiac commenced a siege, during the progress of which, the Indians displayed more perseverance, than in any similar attempt which they have made, since the arrival of the Europeans. The siege continued with some interruption and with many vicissitudes, more than a year, and was finally raised, in consequence of the arrival of Gen. Broadstreet, in August 1764, with an army of 3000 men.

But I am tired of writing, and doubtless you are of reading. If I can muster a sufficient stock of industry, I will some other day, give you a sketch or two of this romantic island, with its little harbor, its sheltered village, and its battle-memented hill.

Miscellaneous.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO. THE THREE HUMPHREYS.

At a short distance from Douai, there stood a Castle on the bank of a river, near a bridge. The master of the Castle was humphreys. Nature had exhausted her ingenuity in the formation of this whimsical figure. In place of understanding she had given him an immense head, which nevertheless was but between his two shoulders; he had thick hair, a short neck, and a horrible visage.

Spite of his deformity, this highbrow behrught himself of falling in love with a beautiful young woman the daughter of a poor but respectable bourgeois of Douai. He sought her in marriage, and as he was the richest person in the district, the poor girl was delivered up to him. After the nuptials he was a much an object of pity as she, for being devoted by jealousy, he had no tranquility night or day, but went prying and rambling every where, and suffered no stranger to enter the Castle.

One day during the Christmas festival, while staidly sentinal at his gate, he was accosted by three humphreys. They saluted him as a brother, as such asked him for refreshments, and at the same time, they ostentatiously shouldered their humphr at him. Contrary to expectation, he conducted them to his kitchen, gave them a capon with peas, to each a piece of money over and above. Before their departure, he cautioned them never to return on pain of being thrown into the river. At this threat of the Chateain, the humphreys laughed heartily, and took the road to the town, singing in full chorus, and dancing in grotesque manner in derision of their brother humphr of the Castle. He, on his part, without paying further attention, went to walk in the fields.

The lady, who saw her husband cross the bridge and had heard the humphreys called them back to amuse her. They had not been long returned to the castle, when her husband knocked at the gate, by which she and the humphreys were equally admitted. Fortunately, the lady perceived in a neighboring room three empty coffers. In each of these she stuffed a humphr, shut the covers, and then opened the gate to her husband. He had only come back to exert the conduct of his wife as usual and after a short stay, went out anew, at which ye may believe his wife was not dissatisfied. She instantly ran to the coffers to release the prisoners, for night was approaching and her husband would not be probably long absent. But what was her dismay, when she found them all suffocated! La mentation, however, was all useless. The noble object now was to get rid of the dead bodies, and she had not a moment to lose. She ran to the gate, and seeing a peasant go by, she offered him a reward of thirty livres and leading him into the castle, she took him to one of the coffers, and showing him its contents, told him he must throw the dead body into the river; he asked for a sack, put the corpse into it, pitched it over the bridge, and then returned out of breath to claim the promised reward.

"I certainly intended to satisfy you," said the lady, "but you ought first to fulfil the condition of the bargain—you have agreed to rid me of the dead body, have you not? Then however it is still." Saying this, she showed him to the other coffer, in which the second humphr had expired. At the sight the clown was perfectly confounded—he then lifted the body into the sack and threw it, like the other over the bridge, taking care to put the head down and to observe that it sunk.

Meanwhile the lady had again changed the position of the coffers, so that the third was now in the place which had been successively occupied by the two others. When the peasant returned she showed him the remaining body—"you are right, friend," said she, "he must be a magician, for there he is a rain." The rustic gashed his teeth in a rage. "What," said he, "am I to do nothing, but carry this humphr back?" He then lifted him up, with dreadful imprecations, and having tied a stone round the neck, threw him into the middle of the current, threatening, if he came out a third time, to despatch him with a cudgel.

The first object that presented itself to the clown on his way back for his reward, was the humphracked master of the castle, returning from his evening walk, and making towards the gate. At this sight the peasant could no longer restrain his fury. "Dog of a humphr," he cried, "you are again!" So saying, he sprang on the Chateain, threw him headlong into the river and returned to his mistress.

"I'll venture to wager you have not seen him this last time," said the peasant, entering the room where the lady was seated. "You were not far from it," replied her, "the sorcerer was already at the gate, but I have taken care of him—be at your ease, he will not come back now."

The lady instantly comprehended what had occurred, and compensated the peasant with much satisfaction.

FROM THE HISTORY OF HAWICK.

THE JACOBITE BARBER.

There is a tolerably well authenticated incident in connection with the rebellion of 1745, related of an inhabitant of Hawick, whose rational qualities are said to have been in frequent subjection to his choler, and who would rather have carried a musket in the ranks of Charles Edward, than he would have borne the baton of a marshal of the Elector of Hanover. This stern Jacobite left his native place about seventy years ago, and having acquired the rudiments of the barber business, stopped a short time in New-castle-upon-Tyne, where he was gradually getting into employment. Unlike his brother Strap, whom Smollett celebrates, he had no antipathy to instruments on proper occasions, and having an ample share of horrid fierceness in his composition, was deemed qualified, should circumstances excite his wrath, to use the sharp-edged instrument of his trade for other purposes than that of smoothing the curls of his customers; and in those times it would not have savoured of "absolute wisdom" to have disputed with any degree of keenness in his presence, the divine right of James to the throne of these kingdoms. This man had been employed as a guide to the portion of Charles' army that passed through Hawick; he had the honor to converse with Lord Lovat, to assure him of the devotion of his townsmen to the good old cause, and to touch his Lordship's coin upon the occasion. These things had sunk the impressions of attachment so deep in his soul, that he would have traveled to Palestine with unbowed peas in his shoes, were it to have saved the life of that unfortunate nobleman. When this eccentric demi-savage was journeyed in Newcastle, a person resided there who

had given evidence on the trial of Lord Lovat, and rumor had made current that it was principally from the testimony of this man the Highland Chieftain had been sacrificed. The loyal whig had been pointed out to the Jacobitical Borderer, who, on passing the opponent of the house of Stuart on the street, used to turn his head away with indignation, and gnash his teeth. One evening as Strap was occupied in repairing the damage his razors had sustained from a busy day's shaving, who should enter his shop but this whig witness, this reputed murderer of Lord Lovat! The man was ignorant of this hostility to him, never having exchanged a word with him in his life; so, being on his way home on a Saturday evening, with a seven day's beard upon his face, he noticed the shop, and stepped in. Strap's situation can be more easily conceived than described. The wild emotions of his nature began to boil with him, like Acha's breast of flame. He continued to whet his razor on his hand for a few seconds, incapable of speech. His customer observed something unusual in appearances, yet took possession of the chair with saying he wished to be shaved. The confounded barber attempted to smother the rage that was accumulating in his bosom, and proceeded to lather the face of the devoted man. The lathering continuing for a minute or two, the Northumbrian grew impatient, and desired him to go on. The infuriated shaver, not knowing what he did, kept splashing the soap upon his victim from ear to ear. At length, on drawing his weapon to commence ulterior operations, he tremblingly articulated, "I believe, sir, you gave evidence against Lord Lovat?" "Yes, I did," "It was a serious case," muttered Strap, half choked with wrath. "It was a glorious case," rejoined this votary of the revolution. His fate was sealed. "By the God of Heaven," cried the barbarian, "you shall never hear witness more!"—when the maniac absolutely despatched the wretched man, "unannointed, unanointed," to the other world. The barber was never heard of afterwards.

War in Africa.—Sanguinary and bloody contests often occur among the hostile tribes of Africa, waged frequently from no other motive than to make captives, which the victorious party sell to the slave traders on the coast. We find it stated in the Sierra Leone Gazette of the 25th, June, that an engagement had taken place between a considerable force of the Sherbro Bulls and a strong party of Kussons, who had entrenched themselves on an island on the Decong River, called Peypurra, near a small town of the same name. It appears that the Sherbro Chiefs, with the Canlikers at their heads have been a long time mustering their forces for this attack, while the Kussons have latterly contented themselves in fortifying their post at Peypurra, with the determination of making a stand there during the rainy season. The Bulls, who were sanguine of success, were repulsed with great slaughter, having failed in their attempts to break through the barricade, while the inhabitants of a town in their rear, upon whom they depended for assistance, turned against them, and cut off a great number of their party. Some hundreds of lives have been lost, and a large supply of victims for the slave market have thus been obtained. The former is the natural consequence of such a sanguinary warfare, but the latter is the primary cause and grand stimulus to those arduous and designing Chiefs, who by their immediate intercourse with Europeans, and superior cunning, are enabled to protract the war for the sake of the vile gain which accrues to them; while the inhabitants of the whole country, together with its legitimate commerce are involved in one common ruin.—*Boston Patriot*.

Such is the rapid march of the arts, the sciences, and general prosperity of this happy country that all our columns would be insufficient to register the particularly important incidents that occur by the way. Not a day passes over that we do not hear of some magnificent work commenced; some new discovery in philosophy; or some great improvement in the arts. In no instance, however, have the enterprise and talents of our countrymen been more conspicuous, than in the vast improvements in navigation and other facilities of travelling. It has been but a few years since many of our rivers—now covered with fleets of steamboats—were laboriously navigated by none other than the Indian canoe, the batteau, or the rude ark that could descend in a flood but never return. We are led to these observations by an article, in the United States Gazette, now before us. The writer gives a detailed account of a splendid sheet iron Steam-boat, building at York, in Pennsylvania, and intended as a packet boat between Columbia and Northumberland, on the Susquehanna.

This novel vessel has sixty feet keel, nine feet beam, and is only three feet deep. She is composed entirely of sheet iron, rivetted with iron rivets; and the ribs, which are one foot apart, are strips of sheet iron; which by their peculiar form, are supposed to possess thrice the strength of the same weight of iron in the square or flat form.

The weight of iron, when she will have been finished, is estimated at 3,400 lbs.—that of the wood in the decks, cabins, &c at 2,600, being together less than three tons; to which, add two tons for the engine and boiler, and the whole weight of the boat ready for operation will be five tons.

She will draw when launched, but five inches, and every additional ton which may be put on board of her, will sink her one inch more.

The boiler is so constructed, as that every part of the receptacle for the fire is surrounded by the water intended to be converted into steam; and thus the iron is preserved from injury by the excessive heat produced by the combustion of the coal. Its form is cylindrical; its length about six feet, and it will be placed upright in the boat, occupying with the whole engine, not more than ten feet by six feet.

It is calculated that upwards of ten thousand persons arrive at Columbia and Port Deposit every spring, as the conductors of rafts, and about the same number descend the river every winter, all of whom return on foot to the places of their residence. If but one third of those persons take

their passage in this boat, at the moderate price of two dollars each, there will be a very considerable return for the investments in this enterprise. Our best wishes await the proprietors. *Phenix Gazette*.

POLITICAL.

MR. BRADFORD.

I have read with much pleasure a temperate and well written piece in the last Argus addressed to John J. Crittenden Esq. The powerful appeal which it makes to his patriotism and the compromising spirit which it breaths, entitle it to a place in your paper. By inserting it you will oblige many of your subscribers.

FROM THE FRANKFORT ARGUS.

TO JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, ESQ.

SIR,—The position you now hold as representative of Franklin county in the Legislature gives to each of your constituents the right to address you upon public affairs, and imposes on you the corresponding duty of regarding what may be said.

The circumstances attending the late election are too recent as well as too remarkable to have escaped your memory. That contest, the severest in the recollection of the writer, and perhaps in the history of the county, terminated in your success by a majority of only four votes. Your colleague, Col. Sharpe whose principles are the opposite of yours triumphed over you by a majority of 49 votes. You were the only candidate for the old court. For the new court there were three. As the county has but two representatives, it followed that while the whole force of your friends was directed to the attainment of one object, your election (for notwithstanding their many professions of regard for Mr. Downing, no one believes they were actuated by the only principle that a desire to elect you) the forces of your opponents on the other hand, were distracted by divisions. When to these circumstances we add the fact, that almost every mode of electioneering, foul as well as fair, was put in requisition, that Barbeuses and other assemblies were secretly got up and sometimes secretly managed by your friends; that many taverns in the county brought to your aid all their petty influences; that your absent friends flattered him to exercise many of them a doubtful right of suffrage; that citizens of other states were content to impose their votes upon us, undertook publicly to declaim in your favor; that several suitages were actually purchased; that your boisterous partisans were stationed at the polls to awe opposition and intimidate the drooping spirit of your friends; and finally that convicts from the Penitentiary, whose votes your opponents generally declined, were mustered in your favor; your success surprised! Is it not rather matter of astonishment, that in spite of all these arduous exertions, in spite of your elevated station in public opinion, of your oratory and your address, you were beat by a landside majority, and only attained your seat by four votes! These recollections, sir, are not revived to wound your vanity, but for a more useful purpose.—To show that it required all these exertions and many more to stifle, even partially, that feeling of opposition to the old Judges which has existed in this county for several years.

To your estimable qualities, sir, we all bear testimony. The world recognizes your elevation, and has rewarded your talents, your integrity and your exertions, by bestowing on you a degree of partiality which but few obtain. Though opposed to you in the late contest, I have myself been among your warmest admirers. In despite of what I may now say of you, I believe that you were once a democratic republican, and if I now doubt your principles, it is with a reluctant feeling, entertained with regret, that abilities, fostered, as yours have been by democrats, should be lent to the purposes of a party, whose object is alike hostile to official responsibility and public equality, which comprises the rankst opponents of your former principles, many of them once avowed enemies of your personal elevation.

When you became a candidate, your speechless breathened nothing but mildness, forgiveness and harmony. You assumed the benign attributes of a conciliator. You declared generally that you were an advocate of the right of instruction; that you regretted the divisions unhappily existing in the country; that you wished to see them healed; in fine, that you were for an arrangement that should give the country a court identified with no party, in which all might repose confidence. Yourself and your friends disclaimed all idea that you were a partizan of the old judges. You and they believe at the time that you were in the minority. The new court had gone into operation; you had attended it; you had acknowledged its legal existence by taking the proper oaths; and as the Supreme Judicial tribunal of the country, you had solicited its decisions. But more; you declared upon several occasions, that you were not for imposing the old Judges upon the country. You believed as you said, that circumstances had identified them with a party, and that the other party could not have confidence in them. For these reasons you were not their partizan. Professing these principles, neutrals and men of moderation, influenced by your fame and estimation, voted for you. Several new court men, sufficient if subtracted from your vote to change the majority, actuated by personal considerations which you possess in an eminent degree, supported you.

But as the contest grew warmer and as your confidence of an easy and splendid triumph abated, other your real principles became apparent, or your habitual prudence was overcome by the violence of your feelings. You gradually lost the character of a peace maker in that of a partizan. From the high station of mediator between contending parties, you sunk into the ranks of one of them. The generous ambition which at first roused you to the work of pacification, degenerated apparently into the comparatively contemptible desire of victory, and that too, over some of your oldest and best friends. Your address to the people assumed by degrees a different character. They no longer contained those sentiments of harmony which once endeared you to all. They breathed on the contrary, in despite of your protestations that you were not a partizan, a spirit of denunciation more and more implacable.

When the result of the general election had shown that your party was triumphant in the lower house, yourself and the principal of them assembled at Daviess. As this caucus was secret, time only will develop its resolutions.

I now come to a transaction which should raise a blush of mingled shame and indignation upon the cheek of every lover of his country, its government and its order. Frankfort on the first Monday of the present month exhibited a scene unparalleled in the annals of any civilized nation. That of three

*Wausage, a fox; once a diminutive degree of comparison—"little fox."

man, as a judge, without any authority, and pre-
tending to exercise the supreme functions of an
department of the government. The ex-judges
not regarding the repeated declarations of the pub-
lic will, have continued to hold their offices until
they were abolished by law, and then continued to
exercise their functions as if they still existed.
Upon these men attended a host of lawyers and
others, their violent partisans. They erected
themselves into a mock court, and made a show
of proceeding with new business. What part did you
play in this farce, or more seriously considered the
contempt of government and outrage of public or-
der? You attended, aided and countenanced it.
The new court was sitting at the time. In it you
had, before the election, entered yourself a practi-
tioner. Did you continue to recognize its authori-
ty? No. Have you been within its walls during
the present term? No. Whence this diversity of
conduct, at one time recognizing one court, at an-
other the authority of its opponent? You know
that the legal existence is impossible. If you
then attend me, you must consider the other
as no court. But you have practised in both, in
the old court previous to the election, and in the
new since that event. It follows then, that you have
alternately considered each as having no legal au-
thority. But the election has intervened, and it
may be said, that it has decided between them. As
a lawyer, sir, for you are one of no ordinary emi-
nence, let me ask you what effect the election could
have on the authority of the new court? If the law
creating that court is, since the election, uncon-
stitutional, it was always so; it emanated from a
body that was always unconstitutional, and you
should not have recognized it in the spring. If the
court was constitutional in the spring it is equally
so now; for your legal knowledge should teach you
that the election itself cannot have affected its
authority. Every citizen knows that the people
themselves do not repeal a law; that according to
the forms of the government no regulation affect-
ing the courts can be had but by assent of both
houses of assembly; that the sovereignty of the peo-
ple is not displayed in passing and repealing laws
but in choosing and controlling those who do these
things. In fine, sir, you are in a strange dilemma;
for if the new court had a legal authority at the first
term when you must have supposed as you then at-
tended it; it has the same authority yet, and will
continue to have it until the Legislature, which is
alone competent to this purpose, repeals it.
Impending futurity is pregnant with events that
are to give character to the coming prospects of
Kentucky. The transactions of the next Legisla-
ture will be fraught with important consequences.
The *Libertus et amicus postea in dubio est*, was the ex-
pression of Cato to the Roman Senate, when the
safety of the Republic was threatened by a conspi-
cuous of aspiring citizens. The observation is no
less truly applicable to Kentucky now, when a
combination of lawyers and broken judges aspire
to direct her destinies and impose upon her a tri-
bunal and principles upon which her citizens, at
three solemn declarations of their will, have stamp-
ed their veto.
Two distinct courses of conduct present them-
selves to you in the next session. You may, as you
are understood to have declared when you first at-
tended, as your friends always said until the result of
the election placed them on vantage ground, and
as yourself told many who can now be witnesses,
as the part of a particularist you must sink into
the partisan. The advantages to result from
the first course to the county are almost incalcul-
able. Your own conscience has alone been able to
depict them. Should you endeavor to effect them,
you will redeem your pledge; and should success
crown your efforts, you will create, in the minds of
the people, not of Kentucky only, but of the whole
Union, which is now anxiously expecting the issue
of this struggle, an admiration of your patriotism
and better feelings almost equaling that bestowed
upon the conciliator of the Missouri disputes.
When that momentous controversy agitated the
opponents to the nation; when the North was arrayed
against the South and the East against the West;
when the Union shook to its centre and Patriots
trembled lest the collision of parties should produce
its severance and destroy forever its prospects of
liberty and harmony; Mr. Clay, rising superior to
factious feelings, stepped forward as the mediator,
and by a masterstroke of eloquence, secured to
the nation a continuance of peace, and to himself
honors as imperishable as the memory of the struggle.
What Mr. Clay did for the Union, you may
do for Kentucky. She has been torn by divisions
for years back. You must be aware, that almost
qualitatively divided as she is between the two courts,
no peace can be secured by the restoration of the
old judges. No sir, the ex-judges of popular will
against them have been too frequent and too decided
to permit you for a moment, to anticipate from
their continuance in office any thing but a renewal
of civil dissensions. Whether the people in this
institute have been right or wrong, is not the ques-
tion. It suffices to know that they dislike them,
and nothing short of their declaration can restore
quiet. Then, sir, in the coming session, forget
party feeling; forget your identification apparent or
real with a faction; in a word, forget every thing
but the greatest good of the whole community.
But, it is feared, from your conduct since the elec-
tion, that you will forego all the advantages ar-
ising to the country and to yourself from such a
course. That you will forego leaving more than one
court declared your unwillingness that the old judges
should continue in office, and that, but for this un-
derstanding, you would have lost many votes and
perhaps their offices. Do not be deceived, sir, as
to the wishes of your immediate constituents, the
citizens of Franklin county. That county you are
at least bound to represent. It has been for years
decidedly opposed to the old judges and their de-
cisions, and many additional proof were wanting,
the result of the last election shows that a majority
would indignantly rise upon their restoration.
Think not that your elevation will shield you from
the odium which among us, has always attached it-
self to the false representative. There is, I trust
in this community, an understanding of the prin-
ciple of our government, sufficient to teach that all
is lost, when the delegate, however great may be
his elevation, can with impunity counteract the
wishes of his constituents. In the single principle
of faithful representation resides the whole virtue
and efficacy of our institutions. As this truth is
generally understood, so general is the burst of
indignation that follows its violation.
In the Legislature, the great interests of the state
will be before you. As the representative of
Franklin county, you will regard her wishes, as
well upon matters of general as those of local con-
cern. The British doctrine, that each delegate is,
when elected, the representative of the whole na-
tion, has been among us happily exploded; and A-
merica, in the substitution of the safer rule, that
each must represent his particular county, has
found the safety and permanence of her democratic
institutions. By the American doctrine, sanc-
tioned by the examples and the writings of the
brightest sages, the will of his immediate consti-
tuents, is the polar star of the representative; and
you, sir, though the flattery of your friends has en-
deavored to persuade you that you represent the
whole state, are yet but the servant of Franklin
county. Can you believe that a majority of the
citizens of that county are in favor of the restora-
tion and continuance in office of the old judges?
Listen not to those satellites that move around
you to catch and reflect a portion of your fine
reputation. Be instructed by facts, by the disposi-
tion of the county, manifested at the polls for the
last three years, by the triumph of Col. Sharp over

you, and by every circumstance attending the late
election.
If the acts of the next Legislature will be im-
portant to respect to public interest, they will be
no less so, as far as you participate in them, in re-
gard to your own future standing. The tongue of
your opponents has said perhaps slanderously, that
this expected success of your advocates in the gen-
eral election, has added violence to your feelings.
I should be sorry to admit the supposition; but if
you pursue that course of conduct which late cir-
cumstances would indicate, it will prove that you
can forfeit pledges solemnly made; that you can vi-
olate the first duty of your station; that you can sac-
rifice the peace and lasting interests of the country
at the shrine of party feeling; and that all your
boasted excellence of character, could not prevent
your outlying upon this people, by the restoration
of the old court, all the evils of civil discord.
WARREN.
FOR THE GAZETTE.
TO THE PUBLIC.
Many Editors having indulged, as they had a
right to do, tho' some rather illiberally, in ad-
vertisement upon the late decision of Judge Brown
in granting a new trial in the case of I. B. Desha,
the public will no doubt, feel a pleasure in read-
ing any thing that may be temperately urged in
its support. The writer will state no fact that
he does not hold himself ready at all times to
prove, his law shall rest upon authority and the
correctness of his reasoning he cheerfully refers
to an impartial public.
After a very fair statement of the question, the
Editor of the Cynthiana Advertiser, has quoted
a section of the law regulating criminal proceed-
ings as that most generally believed to operate
against the correctness of the decision, but has
himself prudently declined expressing an opinion
until further examination. A little attention by
those entertaining that opinion will convince them
that this provision does not apply to the ground
upon which the new trial was granted. This
section enacts that, "no judgment founded on
an indictment or information shall be arrested or
reversed, after a verdict thereon, for any defect
in such indictment, information or verdict."
In the case of Desha no exceptions were taken
to the form or substance of the indictment. Had
this been done it would have been in arrest
of the judgment and not for a new trial. But the
form and substance of the indictment were ad-
mitted to be sufficient and the motion for a new trial
rested upon the failure in the evidence to support
one of the essential charges in the indictment.
Some Editors have been more precipitate and
cautious and have insinuated that the decision
of the Court had resulted from the exercise of
abundant clemency and grace and not a sense of
duty to pronounce the law of the land. To those
who chose to indulge in suspicions, I can give no
answer, their resources are boundless. After hav-
ing surveyed and removed the most obvious
grounds of suspicion, I may not have approached
the limits of those airy regions in which they have
seen their ghosts and jugglery; and if Judge
Brown's character for integrity and honor is so
fragile and of such frost work as to require a de-
fence against the suspicions of Editors, who may be
so indiscreet as to indulge in them and espe-
cially those politically opposed to him, he must
go undefended, for I will not humiliate myself &
degrade him by such an attempt.
As far as there has been a reliance upon au-
thority and reason, it will afford me pleasure to
notice objections to his decision or conduct. Va-
rious and contradictory have been suggestions as
to the course which the judge should have pur-
sued in this case, from which it may be fairly in-
ferred, that his situation was novel and perplex-
ing.
A vacancy having occurred in the Office of
Circuit Judge, of the Circuit in which I. B. Desha
was to be tried, the Governor as he alone could
do and as duty constrained him to do, made a
pro tem appointment and that appointment fell
upon the present judge. If the Governor had
made no appointment, then no Court could have
been held for the trial of his son and universal
excitation would have been heaped upon him. But
he made an appointment and tho' no course
would have satisfied all, he escaped a portion of
what would have fallen to his lot. Some have
thought, and among these individuals for whose
opinions I entertain a high respect, that as the
Father appointed the judge, delicacy forbade
that he should preside upon the trial of the son.
It is true that the father did make the appoint-
ment, and it is also true that hundreds of citizens
of the judicial district voluntarily and anxiously
indicated their desire by petition that he should
do so.
Notwithstanding, this consideration did op-
erate strongly upon the judge and discipline him
to preside in the case, if it were possible to avoid
it, without a downright dereliction of duty, and
hence a fact not known to all, but of public noti-
riety in his neighborhood that he exerted him-
self up to the commencement of the first term
after his appointment to obtain a substitute, but
without success. It was a case of great interest;
one upon which party feeling had been too much
indulged and upon every point, one of great res-
ponsibility and although the extreme delicacy of
Judge Brown's situation, it would have been
thought, might have awakened sympathy and in-
duced some other judge to substitute him upon
this trial, it not being a necessary part of the
duty of any other, none was found willing to en-
counter the labor and assume the responsibility. The
question then presented itself directly to the
nerves and understanding of the judge, whether
he would promptly and fearlessly perform his du-
ty, or from a apprehension of public animadver-
sion, falter and shrink from its discharge. His
decision the result of conscious rectitude did no
less honor to his firmness than his conduct and
adjudications through the investigations, have
done to his impartiality. In announcing his de-
termination, he stated that painful and responsi-
ble as was the task, it was forced upon him by
duty and should be performed to the best of his
abilities.
During the attempts to obtain a venire at the
March and June terms, no new questions were
agitated and public attention was not much called
to the case, but at the commencement of the Sep-
tember term, the efforts of a few days justified an ex-
pectation that great exertions in the outskirts of the
county might secure a venire; from which time
very step and every question excited new inter-
est. In the progress of the cause the Council of
the prisoner insisted on an adherence to the
principle settled at the first trial, when another
judge presided, that to have formed or expressed
an opinion was a sufficient disqualification of a
juror. But the judge overruled the motion to ex-

clude jurors on this ground, and showed from au-
thority, that opinions light & not settled, should not
exclude that small class of jurors who ought to be ob-
tained and that to doing so it was the duty of the
Court and was all that could be asked, to secure
the greatest portion of impartiality that could be
had. In the further progress of the cause, the
Attorney for the Commonwealth moved the Court
to have that part of the venire sworn, against
whom, under the decision of the Court no cause
of challenge existed. This was opposed by the
Council for the accused, on the ground of uncer-
tainty in obtaining a venire, and the propriety of
allowing the prisoner an opportunity until the
panel was filled of securing greater impartiality
than seemed to exist in some, who had been re-
ceived. But the Court after full argument decid-
ed, that this case could not be permitted to form
an exception from other cases, that the rules of
law and the practice of the Court could not bend
and that as it was a settled practice to qualify ve-
nue men by fours, the Court was not at liberty to
change it, and that the Clerk must proceed to
swear them, whenever four were obtained & so on
until the panel was filled.
Throughout the trial of this important case,
the judge conducted himself with appropriate
dignity holding himself aloof from all connected
with it, as lawyers, friends or relatives, and man-
ifested an eye single to the evidence and the law;
and however those at a distance and unacquaint-
ed with the judge and his conduct may be seized
with *paroxysms of disgust* or may be disposed light-
ly to assail his motives, it is believed that very
few who witnessed his course have shown the
slightest inclination to complain. The jury re-
ndered their verdict half past 11 o'clock or there-
about on Saturday night only half hour before the
close of the term, leaving this short interval for
incidental motions and for pronouncing sentence
of death upon the unhappy prisoner. It is to be
expected that the mind of the judge was solemnly
and deeply affecting. After a lapse of some
minutes the council for the prisoner moved the
Court for a new trial on the ground that it was
not proved as charged in the indictment that the
offence was committed in the county of Fleming.
The Attorney for the Commonwealth was frank
to admit that there was no such evidence, that it
had been overlooked on the deep attention to
other facts, but contended that the law changing
the venue rendered such proof unnecessary. The
necessity of such proof if not dispensed with
by the law changing the venue, was not denied
in argument, nor will it be denied by any lawyer
who recollects what he has read, or will take the
trouble to examine Hawkins or any other writer
who treats upon this subject—nor was it denied
by the Attorney or can it be by any, that if such
proof was essential and was not introduced, it con-
stituted a good ground for a new trial. By the
time that Council had closed their remarks, the
term of the Court was within five or ten minutes
of expiring, a very short time for the judge to
reflect, to decide and if necessary to pronounce
sentence of death upon the prisoner. After a lit-
tle reflection the judge proceeded to state that he
regretted exceedingly, that it had become neces-
sary for him to decide so momentous a question &
the more so as he was compelled to do so without
an opportunity for reflection, or examination of
authorities—that the law from its tenderness of
the life of a human being required great particu-
larity in proceedings that involved it. And as he
recollected it, no indictment would be held good
that did not charge the place of the crime and
that it being an essential charge in the indict-
ment it could not be dispensed with in the proof—that
the law changing the venue dispensed with no
proof in Harrison that would have been neces-
sary in Fleming, that the venue was changed for
the purpose of obtaining an impartial jury and no-
thing more and that this being his understanding
of the law, he dare not refuse to the prisoner a
new trial.
The only ground assumed by the Attorney for
the Commonwealth in argument and the only
one on which he could rely, was that furnished
by the 4th section of the law changing the venue
which gave to the circuit court of Harrison as full
and ample power and jurisdiction over the case
as if the offence had happened in the county of
Harrison &c. now if the offence had happened
in the county of Harrison, the indictment would
have been charged, and proof of the fact would
have been necessary, and as it was evidently not
the intention of the legislature to give the Com-
monwealth any advantages over the prisoner by
the change, nor the prisoner any over the Com-
monwealth, and as this proof would have been
necessary if the trial had taken place in Fleming,
and would have been necessary, had the offence
happened in Harrison, surely this indictment,
charging the offence to have been committed in
Fleming, proof of that fact was indispensable. The
intention of the legislature manifestly was,
that the court, the Sheriff, the Clerk of Harrison
should attend to the case; and that a venire should
be obtained in Harrison; but they never designed
to shield the prisoner by dispensing with any
essential proof; this is rendered obvious beyond a
doubt, by the latter part of the very same section
which provides that the court should hear and
determine the case of I. B. Desha, under the same
rules and regulations, as are now prescribed by
law for the trial of like offences &c. when it is
recollected that in the trial of like offences by the
rules and regulations of law such proof was neces-
sary how can it be denied, that it was necessary
in the case of Desha. Changing the venue has
never been esteemed and never should, an act of
grace in the legislature, reason, justice and the
constitution secure to an accused person a speedy
trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage, and
when that cannot be obtained in the county where
the offence may be charged, the legislature have
ever felt themselves bound, and forever will, to
grant a change of venue. No legislature have
ever been so cruel and destitute of magnanimity,
as to impose conditions against the prescribed
rules and regulations of the law, and in this sec-
tion they have expressly so provided; again will
any contend, that because the circuit of Harrison,
is given as ample power and jurisdiction as though
the offence had originated in Harrison that proof
of the offence could be dispensed with, and a jury
permitted to find without evidence because it is
taken as granted by the expression of the act? Then
proof of the offence is necessary and place
is as necessary as other evidence, in supporting
the offence as charged in the indictment; to test
this position a little further, suppose a witness had
been introduced to prove the offence committed
in Fayette or Livingston would not every man
have exclaimed, it will not do, the indictment
charges Fleming, the prisoner is required to meet

the offence as committed in Fleming, and should
not be surprised, as I am informed, by proof, that
it was committed in Fayette or Livingston. The
obscurities involved in a disregard of peace, as an
essential part of the proof in every criminal pro-
secution are too glowing and monstrous to be over-
looked. Those are my views; but from the ar-
guments of council, the concessions of fact and
law, and the few moments of agitation allowed
the court for decision, I am sure that every id-
eal mind would feel exceedingly charitable to-
wards the judge if an error in favor of life at such
a crisis of awe and perturbation had been com-
mitted.
Judge Brown has been in office since the com-
mencement of the spring business, he has attend-
ed at every term of his respective courts within
a large and laborious district; he has got through
the business of each circuit at every term except
the last at Nicholas, which he was compelled to
leave to attend the duties of executor to his fa-
ther's estate; and those of Harrison in which the
business has been obstructed by the trial of De-
sha, but in which he used every interval to trans-
act ordinary business; and at each term, in this
way took all preparatory steps, and closed plain
cases.
The Judge has preserved the order and digni-
ty of his courts without fretfulness or severity,
if not having been necessary to impose a single
fine for disorderly conduct during his session,
through 13 Terms. His respectful deportment
towards litigants and the officers of the court, has
gained him their esteem, and the good sense and
impartiality of his decisions have obtained gener-
al satisfaction and acquiescence; inasmuch that is
doubted whether half a dozen appeals, or writs
of error have been taken from the 6 circuits of
his large District. And though decidedly a sup-
porter of the new court he has not been heard
since appointed a Judge, to engage in any warm,
much less angry, altercation but has often been
remarked to avoid, carefully being drawn into the
vortex of party strife and violence. The peti-
tion from the Judicial District, for his appoint-
ment, as the successor of Judge Trimble was
large and respectful, and it is believed that
those who were instrumental in bringing him into
office have no reason for regret; but great reason
for self-approbation, at the satisfactory manner in
which he has filled this high and responsible sta-
tion. Considering the extreme delicacy of Judge
Brown's situation, that he is upon probation; hav-
ing yet to pass the ordeal of the executive and
senate; that he has been forced into a discharge
of this duty; that he has demeaned himself with
great propriety, it were reasonable to expect that
those exercising their acknowledged prerogative
of animadversion, would use a little caution, to
obtain correct information; as it cannot be sup-
posed that any would desire to arouse jealousies
and suspicions unfounded in truth and reason, and
to expose the Judge, as a victim to gratify party
animosity and rancor.
AN OBSERVER.
FOR THE GAZETTE.
The borrowers of money from the Common-
wealths Bank, well knew the amount of money
to be loaned by this institution and that they
were liable to be called on for two per cent on
the principal per month payable every six months
until the whole was paid with interest at the rate
of six per cent per annum.
This Bank was intended to assist in preventing
oppression by creditors, who had or might there-
after issue executions. It was never intended as
an institution for making money in the way of
profit or loaning to speculators.
Every borrower was fully apprised of all the
circumstances and must have known (if they re-
flected at all, that in winding up the bank there
was the highest probability that each borrower
who did not pay up before Eight years would
be obliged to make the last payments in specie.
The State taxes have been and are payable in
Commonwealths paper the interest paid by bor-
rowers is paid in the same currency. Now if
the Government of Kentucky had expended all
the Taxes & all the interest received, in public
works, in that case all the debts due to the bank
might be paid in Commonwealths bank paper,
but as the Legislature have appropriated a cer-
tain portion of the interest—this sum is about
four hundred thousand dollars which will have to
be paid in Specie.
Whether the paper was borrowed when ex-
change was at One hundred and twenty five or
when at two hundred and five which I believe is
the highest and lowest Exchange appears to me
to be totally immaterial. It ought to be presum-
ed that all borrowers had debts to pay and the
money borrowed from the Bank paid these debts,
where is the hardship if the bank has to receive
that Specie which otherwise would have been
paid to the Creditor, I lay it down as a certainty
that no man will continue to pay interest either
to his Creditor or to the Bank if he has the Mo-
ney idle by him. If he is a speculator, and has
not paid when he had the money, and was able
complaints from him, ought not to be heard.
A borrower of \$1000 when exchange was at
125 has by this time paid \$500 when ex-
change has been at 150 to 200 now if the balance
should in part be paid at par where will be the
loss.
As to the funding system I do not pretend to
understand it, as well as Mr. Thomas Smith, and
his correspondent Anti-relief.
But if I comprehend Anti-relief's plan it is sim-
ply this, that if I have two hundred dollars in
Commonwealths notes, I am to take them to the
Officer appointed to receive them, and am to re-
ceive from him, a State Certificate, that I am en-
titled to one hundred dollars, in funded debt,
the interest on which is to be paid half yearly,
but nothing is said when I am to receive the
principal! what shall I get? I think I shall lose.
I had two hundred dollars, secured to me on the
faith of the state, this I could loan for twelve dol-
lars Commonwealth money by the year, where-
with I could find only six in Silver, and that
badly paid, and no better, but actually the flet-
tish same security, my taxes must also be paid
in Specie.
We all have known something of Auditors
Warrants, before the Bank of Kentucky went
into operation, what was the course then the Au-
ditor issued his warrant, on the Treasury who sel-
dom had any money, but there were certain good
savored persons residing in Frankfort, who would
shave your Auditors warrant at from five to ten-
five per cent, query would not this be the case
with these funded certificates? I presume it is
not meant to issue smaller Certificates than one
hundred dollars consequently they would not an-

swer to be transferred, in small transactions, of
bargain and selling in the manner that Common-
wealths notes new pass from hand to hand.
I would warn the good people of this state to
avoid whimsical and sudden changes, frequen-
tly made by designing and interested Men.
For some years great clamours were made a-
gainst the Judges of the Court of Appeals, at
length the Legislature abolished the old Court
and organized a New Court, immediately the
wide mouthed demagogues, bawled out, the Consti-
tution has been violated—and at the same time
discover that the old Judges are most upright,
virtuous and able Judges which was not known
to the people before, fellow citizens for the future
act with more consistency and be wise.
M.
[COMMUNICATED.]
ENGLISH LAW.
It is the boast of our Judges and Lawyers, that
they have paid great attention to the study of Eng-
lish Law, and the nearer they imitate English
Lawyers, the better they are fitted for Judges and
the practice of law in Kentucky. If the fountain
be pure the streams are also pure is an old and
good saying. As we have little chance of seeing
the fountains, the following account taken from a
late debate in Parliament, will help to afford some
better knowledge of the purity of the streams which
the people of Kentucky are required to wash in as
devoutly as a Hindu worships the waters of the
river Ganges. No people should be excluded pub-
lic trusts in a free country; but when the close com-
bination of the law in Kentucky with a few excep-
tions is recollected, is not the cause of alarm as
just as it was in Spain a few years ago when the
combination of the clergy defeated the best purpo-
ses of the people.
"In a debate which arose in the British House of
Commons, during the last session, on the Delays in
Courts of Law, some curious facts were detail-
ed. We select the following. Mr. Williams said
"the Court of Chancery was so odious a tribunal
that he who was once immersed seldom escaped
without loss of comfort, fortune and life." He fur-
ther declared that "in England 99 lawyers out of
100 were utterly ignorant of the principles on which
real property was transferred." "It is this uncer-
tainty," said the same gentleman, which fills the in-
sultable mass of Chancery with so many dainty mor-
sels, and occasions such delirious pickings for the
Chancery lawyers." These assertions he illustrat-
ed by references to many cases before the Chan-
cellor.
Dr. Lushington states a case in his own knowl-
edge and practice, where "one of the most honest
and respectable solicitors in London, had found it
impossible, with safety to his client to compress the
abstract of a Title to an estate, in less than eight
hundred sheets of paper." Mr. Taylor mentioned
"an amiable but intemperate Chancery clerk who
was not determined under thirty-eight years. In this
debate Mr. Brougham mentioned that a commission-
er appointed by the House, on the abuses of public
charities had made "reports which were contained
in some 12 or 13 rather unsightly and decidedly
bulky folios."
VARIETY.
Caledonian Comfort.—Two pedestrian trav-
elers, natives of the north, had taken up their
quarters for the night at a Highland Hotel; one
of them next morning complained to his friend,
that he had a very indifferant bed, and a bed
him how he had slept?—"Trot man," replied
Donald, "we can well afford to be a little more
better off than the Buggs for de'il aue of them
closed an e'e the hale night."
To make good Coffee out of Rye.
The rye is to be well cleaned, and then boiled
till it is soft; but care is to be taken that it does
not burst. It is afterwards to be dried in the sun
or in an oven, and then burn like coffee, and
when ground is fit for use. It may be infused
and boiled in the usual way; but if coffee could
to Vacha is required, half of this powder mixed
with half its weight of real coffee gives a be-
verage fit for the Grand Turk, or to be served to
the guests at the Coffee House of the Palais
Royale.
The Chymist.
[From "L'Histoire Des Chiens Celebres.]
Frederick the Second's Dog.—Near the end of
the famous seven year's War, between the Prus-
sian; and the Poles, Frederick the Great, who
was near sighted, found himself in a dark night
entirely alone, at a distance from his army. He
had reason to apprehend a rencontre with num-
erous detachments of Cossack's roving in the vicinity.
He rambled here and there, when his Dog, of Dan-
ish breed, who always accompanied him, placed
his paws suddenly against the breast of his
Master, as if to hinder him from advancing, but
failing in this, he turned to the King himself,
and taking the skirt of his coat into his mouth,
sought to detain him.
Frederick, who had experienced in many en-
counters the particular fidelity of his Dog was
astonished at his conduct. Suspecting something
extraordinary, he stops and looks around him, but
he perceives no person. He listens, but he hears
nothing. Not contented with these precautions,
he dismounts and walks to the rear, to the great
delight of his dog who leaped for joy. Choosing
then a firm piece of ground the King lay down
and placed his ear to the earth. He immediat-
ly heard a sudden and distinct sound extending
along the banks of the river—he listened, and
is satisfied that his dog has advised him of his dan-
ger. He soon after by the light of the moon, de-
scribed a large body of Cavalry, occupying an
extensive plain.
In this hazardous situation Frederick lost no
time, he sought refuge under the first arch of a
Bridge, over which the Cavalry was advancing in
columns in profound silence. Never was this
Prince in such immediate danger; the least
movement might betray him, and to be made
a prisoner without resistance, was to tarnish his
exploits, perhaps lose his renown.
To aggravate his distress his dog, who could
not endure the sight of his master's enemies be-
gan to bark. At this critical moment, trembling
for the first time for his safety the Great Fre-
derick seized suddenly his dog by the jaws, and
holding them firmly shut between his hands, he
remained motionless in that singular attitude
until the Cossack's had passed and the danger
was over. The King at the death of his dog, er-
rected to his memory a Monument of white mar-
ble, in his Park of Sans Souci.
THE COMPLAINT.
Dryden's wife complained to him that he was al-
ways reading, and took little notice of her, and
furnished her remark with saying, "I wish I was a book
and then I should enjoy more of your company."
"Yes; my dear," said the Poet, "I wish you were
a book—but an Almanack, I mean, for then I should
change you every year."

The annexed table shows the number of votes taken in favor of the old as well as the new court at the last election, in 24 counties, they being all that were published in the different newspapers, and from which we have copied them. We have shown the largest number given on each side; it is stated, so far as it goes, shows the strength of the parties in the counties named with regard to the propriety of the law passed at the last session abolishing the court of appeals &c; but does not involve our opinion in the question of relief.

The editor of the Argus has requested the several members of the Legislature to furnish him with correct lists of the votes taken in their respective counties, on each side of the judge question, which he will publish in his paper, and from which we intend to copy it.

The following is the list:

	OLD COURT	NEW COURT
Adair,	322	558
Bourbon,	1278	1033
Clark,	836	236
Christian,	769	419
Estill,	332	335
Fayette,	1127	960
Fleming,	1033	1009
Franklin,	831	900
Greene,	454	893
Harrison,	456	973
Henderson,	290	52
Jessamine,	600	516
Logan,	753	431
Mason,	1133	867
Mercer,	920	1178
Madison,	1368	593
Montgomery,	800	598
Nelson,	293	769
Nicholas,	389	824
Scott,	773	1066
Shelby,	1658	816
Woodford,	740	718
Warren,	825	765
Washington,	1137	1006

BALTIMORE, October 6.
A deputy from the Provincial Congress of Chihuahua, has come to this country with a letter addressed to our government from the Governor of New Mexico, urging the United States to co-operate with the latter power in putting an end to the Indian robberies and murders which so frequently take place between Missouri and Mexico. This gentleman proposes to reside with us about twelve months, to make himself acquainted with the Laws, customs and civil institutions of our country. Chihuahua, formerly a province in the central part of Mexico, called the Intendency of Durango, has now become an independent state. The official papers bear the characteristic motto of the free, sovereign and independent state of Chihuahua. It contains by estimation one hundred and twenty-nine thousand, two hundred and forty-seven square miles, and its population is rated at one hundred and fifty-nine thousand seven hundred. Don Manuel Simon De Escudero, the gentleman above spoken of, was a large loser by the audacious robbery of which we have heretofore given an account. Among other sufferers he has verified his loss, and laid in his claim before the Superintendent, General Clark, who will doubtless exert all the power of his office to procure complete indemnification.

HAITI.

From a conversation held with a gentleman recently arrived from Jeremie, we learn that great discontent existed throughout all Haiti, in consequence of the terms of the treaty of independence negotiated with France. The dissatisfaction is said to have testified itself in various ways, and our information adds that the late arrest of persons at Cape Hayti for an alleged conspiracy, originated from the strong opposition evinced by individuals to the provisions of the treaty. The non publication of the treaty in the papers of the island, is attributed to the prevailing dissatisfaction in relation to it. *(Allegheny Democrat.)*

A private letter from Loughorn, August 3d, gives a pleasing account of the success of the Greeks under Tasso, Ipsilanti and Colocotroni, &c: Ibrahim Bey had demanded a capitulation, promising not to fight against the Greeks for ten years, if permitted to depart freely from the Morea.

Accounts from England state, that Lord Cochrane was preparing to go to the assistance of the Greeks with his flag-ship. On that subject the following article is found in the Morning Chronicle.

"We can state, on the most unquestionable authority, that an arrangement has been concluded with Lord Cochrane, by which a large sum of money is to be immediately placed at the disposal of his lordship, to be expended by him in whatever way he thinks most advisable or the successful prosecution of operations against the Turks. His lordship leaves town to day for Scotland, whence he will return immediately to proceed northward and Greece. He will take with him steam-vessels and all sorts of material necessary for the particular sort of warfare he conceives carrying on. Every one knows that in mechanical contrivances of all sorts, his lordship is as eminent, as he is in the profession of which he is so distinguished an ornament.

"The excitement which the first rumor of this intelligence gave yesterday on the Stock Exchange is indescribable. We can state it as certain that one eminent banking-house in the Strand, yesterday purchased, through their Broker, 50,000 of Greek Scrip.

"Such is now the promising aspect of Greek affairs."

The liberality of the French nation has been recently evinced in several instances, each highly honorable to the disposition and discernment of that gay and gallant people. In a few hours, a sum of four hundred thousand dollars was raised, in Paris, for the assistance of the Greeks. Very soon afterwards, a destructive fire took place at Salines, which consumed a vast deal of property, made above 1500 persons houseless, and caused some loss of lives. On this occasion, the members of the Royal Family themselves joined the people in contributing to the relief of the sufferers. We find among the subscribers, the Duchess and Mademoiselle of Orleans for 1000 francs each. M. Lafitte gave 10,000 francs; and the proceeds of a night at the Theatre de Madame were devoted to the same object. These facts do honour to the people generally.

There is no doubt, a kind feeling towards Gen. LA FAYETTE exists, which prevails in France. However the public authorities may consider themselves called on to show a different disposition, the sufferings of the Central, the romantic air of chivalry

which pervades his whole life, and the sublime enthusiasm which is exhibited in his first and last visit to this country, are of themselves calculated to awaken the powerful sympathies of the French nation. We find in the last French papers that some of the admirers of the General have come forward with the offer of a gold medal, of the value of 1000 francs, for the best piece of verse upon his voyage to America, his stay there, and his return home.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

If any proof were wanting of the progress of liberal opinions in Europe, it might be found in the increased attention paid to our laws and institutions by intelligent foreigners. Not many years have passed since our institutions and their practical operation were as little thought of in Europe as the jurisprudence of China, and our country was as far removed from the observation of men of science and taste as the South Sea Islands. Twenty years ago, a Turk or an Arab might as readily have been found in the United States as an accomplished European traveller. But now the case is far different. Our country is traversed in every direction by Scholars and Statesmen, and even Princes from Europe, who come among us to learn upon the spot the precise value of our political institutions. Among these travellers few are more distinguished for intelligence and zeal than Count Vucich of Turin, who spent a short time in this town in the course of the last week. A man of great learning and improved by travel in the three other quarters of the globe, he has come to the United States to learn every thing that may be known of our literature and politics. In the few months which he has spent among us he has collected above five hundred volumes of American books, and he is every where procuring whatever will throw light upon the theory and practice of our government. When the Treasures are removed to Europe, it is not unreasonable to hope that they will diffuse still wider knowledge of our government and laws, which is even now producing important effects among the subjects and neighbours of the Holy Alliance.

Colombia.—Caracas papers to August 24th, received at Boston, state the passage of a law by the Congress of Colombia, appropriating \$1,000,000 to be loaned to agriculturists, in sums of 1,000 to \$6,000, at an interest of six per cent, to be repaid in 15 years. Application was it will be remembered, made by the Colombian Minister to the United States' Bank for a similar loan. That application having failed the Congress of the republic very properly themselves loaned the money to their farmers. General Santander is again a candidate for Vice President of the republic. He has several rival candidates. J. J. Olmedo, a native of Guayaquil, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the Peruvian republic to Great Britain.

The question has occurred as to whether the military have a right to vote in the election for civil officers. The qualifications of voters in the Constitution are 1st, to be a Columbian. 2d, To be married, or 21 years of age. 3d, To read and write, (this is not to be insisted on till the year 1840.) 4th, To be master of a landed property of the value of \$100, or to be in the exercise of any independent office or calling, other than as a workman or servant. The question seems easily to be settled; for if the soldier possesses the stated qualifications, he is entitled to vote.

Test of Vaccination.—When a person has been vaccinated on one arm, the operator should vaccinate the other arm, with matter taken from the first. If the first vaccination has been perfect, the pustules on both arms will grow to a head at precisely the same time; and if this does not take place, the system has not been properly affected, and the vaccination ought to be repeated. This simple test, first brought into notice by Dr. Bruce, of Edinburgh, ought never to be neglected.

WATER HAUUL.

The State Treasury of Connecticut has been entered by robbers, and plundered of one dollar and forty-eight cents. The robbers left behind them a large crowbar, iron wedge, chisels, two lamps, and a tinderbox. Which was the gain in this transaction—the thief, or the state? *(Allegheny Democrat.)*

Lexington Brewery.

THE subscribers having rented the above establishment for a term of years, will be ready in a few days to supply this Town and the neighboring Towns with

Porter, Beer and ALE of superior quality & at reduced prices; or orders from the country directed to the BREWERY through the Post-office will be attended to.

CASH paid for Barley on Delivery

—ALSO— Fifty cords of good wood wanted

MONTMOLIN & DONOHOO.

October 20, 1825—42-1f.

N. B. All letters must be post paid.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on the 23th of this month, at the residence of the subscriber four miles from Lexington on the Lees-town road to Frankfort.

HORSES, CATTLE SHEEP and 150 head of HOGS, thirty or forty of which are fat, the others are stock hogs. A first rate silver mounted ride, with other articles.

Nine months credit will be given for all sums above five dollars the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and all under five cash in hand.

Terms of the sale Gold or Silver, sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. where due attention will be given by the subscriber.

JAMES W. HENDERSON.

Fayette co October 7, 1825—40-3f.

WANTED A TEACHER.

WHO can come well recommended in point of moral and science at the Woodland Academy, near the Republican Meeting-House; enquire of THE EDITOR.

October 14th, 1825—41-3f.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers; commissioners, appointed by the county court of Fayette, for rebuilding the bridge across South-Elkhorn, at Mr John Parker's Mill, will, on Wednesday the 26th of October (inst.) let the rebuilding said bridge to the lowest bidder, the undertaking to enter into a written contract with the commissioners, with security for the performance. Further particulars to be made known at the time of letting.

WM STANHOPE, THOS P HART, ABR. BOWMAN, FRED. WALTZ.

Oct 14, 1825—41-2w.

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

Will. H. Delph

HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, PEWTER, and IRON.

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825—41-1y

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having administered on the estate of Zachariah Caseman, do hereby forward all persons receiving any money due to said Zachariah or any kind of his clothing, papers, or other property that was in his trunk on Board the Steam Boat Post Boy when said Boat sunk at the lower end of New Orleans.

FREDERICK W. CASEMAN, Jdm. Jessamine County. Oct. 14th 1825—41-3f.

Fayette County.

TAKEN up by John Casnon one Iron Gray mare 17 or 15 years old about 14 hands high the best eye up appraised to Thirty Dollars in Commonwealth paper before me this 11th day of July 1825.

SAMUEL BLAIR, J. P. Oct 14th 1825—41-3f.

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit Court—September Term 1825.

Louisa Moore Compt'.

against Thomas Moore Deft.

THIS day came the Complainant by her Counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, On the motion of the Complainant it is ordered that unless the said Defendant, do appear here on or before the first day of the next February Term of this Court, and answer the Complainant's bill (which prays for a divorce) the same will be taken as confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a Copy of this order be inserted in some authorized public News Paper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively according to law.

A Copy—Teste, A. GARRETT, d. c. f. c. e. Oct. 14th 1825—41-9w.

COTTON YARNS.

WARRANTED of a Superior quality, at very Reduced prices, viz:

Five hundred, at 20 cents specie, Six hundred, and all over, at 16 2-3 specie.

May be had at the Stores of Mr. John W. Hunt, Messrs. Pritchett & Robinson, Dr E. Warfield, or at the cotton store of Postlewait, Brand, & Co. Lexington, Oct. 14th 1825—41-1f.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, I shall proceed to sell at public sale on a credit of twelve months and twenty-four months the purchase giving bond & security, to have the first effect of a replevin bond, payable in gold or silver. That valuable

LOT OF GROUND, Lying on Main Cross and Second streets in Lexington being the land lying between January's Hope Walk and the first Presbyterian Church. This is a beautiful and very valuable Lot, having a front on Main Cross Street of upwards of three hundred and forty-one feet, and a front on Second Street of four hundred & thirty-five feet or so much thereof as will amount to the sum of \$1000 with interest from the 3d day of July 1825, until paid, with costs of suit. The Lot will be subdivided in such a manner as will best suit purchasers. The sale will commence on the premises on Saturday, the nineteenth day of November next, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon.

DAN. BRADFORD Com'r. Lexington, October 13, 1825—41-1in.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking an assignment or a note given by me to John Miller of Georgetown for Fifty dollars Commonwealth paper, dated 1822 as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

ROBERT BRECKINRIDGE. Fayette, county, Sep. 1825—35-20Oct.

CAUTION.

THIS is to warn any person from trading with, or crediting my wife Margaret Delany on any account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting

EDWARD DELANY. Sept 30, 1825—39-3f.

A List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nicholasville Ky. By October 1st 1825, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

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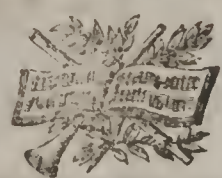
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POET'S CORNER.

Varied circumstances about our Globe and its inhabitants.

Each day 'tis freezing, thawing, hailing, snowing,
The sun illumines one half each moment's space,
While darkness follows a soft and hazy place;
Each part therefore partakes its share of light,
The poles per annum have one day and night,
While northern climes are sowing seed in spring
The southern ones are gathering harvest in;
When summer's heat, almost consumes the first,
The latter are almost bound'd with frost.
Plagues is always rising, sometimes aeting—
So, a going to rest whilst others up are getting,
Each day makes many widows many wives,
Each day earth loses eighty thousand lives,
While infants cry at the first dawn of light,
Old age is crying for the loss of sight;
The inner looking for that bliss before
The latter retrospectively deplore;
Each says in turn, though Earth is richly blest,
Look upwards man, for this is not your rest
There's none but him who doth the world control
Is capable to fill the space of soul:
In him confide, to him your troubles tell
And soon you'll find that he doth all things well.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of about 165 Acres of

First rate Land,

Lying on One Run about five miles from Lexington, being a bud on the Iron Works Road, on which there is a log Cabin, and 25 acres cleared; the remainder

WELL TIMBERED WITH TIMBER OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

And furnished with an

ABUNDANCE OF STOCKWATER.

One or two very NEGRO - 1st & 2nd between the age of 12 and 20, will be received in payment. Apply to the Editor of the Gazette. October 7, 1825—40-1f

LAW LECTURES.

J Bledsoe and C. Humphreys,

PROPOSE to deliver a course of Lectures on Law respectively during the ensuing season, commencing the 1st Monday in Nov. and ending the first of March. The pupils of both will have the use of their joint Libraries, and the tickets of both will entitle to 50 dollars in currency, and five dollars for contingent expenses. Their tickets may be taken separately, and the instructions of one or both be had at the option of the students. They will lecture on different branches of the science, J. Bledsoe on Common and Statute Law, including on various branches the remedy in equity—and C. Humphreys on equity, mercantile law, and the practice of law, including actions and pleadings. A legislative assembly and moot courts will be held.

J BLEDSOE,
C HUMPHREYS.

Sept. 30, 1825—39—1f

State of Kentucky,
Fayette Circuit Court—September Term 1825.

Bartolomew Hunt, Comptroller,
against
Edmund B. Pearson, Def't

In Chancery.

On the motion of the Comptroller—it is ordered that unless the Defendant (who as appears to the satisfaction of the court, is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and has failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court) do appear at or before the first day of the next February term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken as confessed against him—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this Commonwealth, for two months successively, according to law.

A Copy—True,
THOS. BODLEY, cfc c.

39—2m

WILL BE SOLD

ON the 18th of October next, at the late dwelling house of Samuel Hays dec'd. All the personal

estate of said dec'd about 9 miles from Lexington near the Tates Creek road Consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, & Sheep, Corn, Wheat, Rye and Oats—also—All the Farming utensils together with House and Kitchen furniture.

Twelve months credit for all sums above Five dollars—Gold and silver alone will be received in payment.

All persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Hays dec'd are hereby called on to come forward and pay up their respective balances; and those who have any demands against said estate to bring them forward properly authenticated that provision may be made for payment.

S. R. OFFUTT } Adm'rs.
J. B. RYLAND }

Lexington September 23 1825—1ds.

Tavern in Shelbyville.

R. BRENNAN,

Has removed from the house he recently occupied, in the yellow house on the south side of Main Street, where travellers may meet with every accommodation necessary for their ease and comfort. He has made extensive improvements in the house, and has built a new stable not inferior to any in Kentucky. He solicits patronage, and will give satisfaction to all who may call upon him.

Shelbyville Sept. 1825—38-8t

FOR SALE,

A LOT in the town of Lexington, with convenient BRICK BUILDINGS in a pleasant part of the town, suitable for a private family, which can be had on good terms. For further particulars enquire of the Rev Adam Rankin Lexington, or to the subscriber living on the road near the late residence of Col. Wm. Russell.

SAMUEL RANKIN.

Sept. 30, 1825—39—1f

NOTICE.

I hereby giving, that, graciously to decree and order of the Fayette Circuit court at their September term 1825, in the petition of Jonathan Parrish guardian of the infant heirs of Randal Roe dec'd and John Wiley and Nancy his wife late Nancy Roe. Has committed so—appealed by said court for that purpose shall proceed on the 29th day of October next on the premises to wit, to the highest bidder for gold or silver coin about 50 acres of Land lying on the waters of Boone creek about 2 miles east of the plains on a credit of nine and eighteen months with bond and good security, he bond to have the force and effect of a replevin bond.

JONATHAN PARRISH.

Sept. 30 1825—40-30



OFFICIAL PRIZE LIST.

Of the 8th class,

Grand Masonic Hall Lottery.

Drawn in THIRTY DAYS from its annunciation.

THE ONE THOUSAND

DOLLAR PRIZE,

Came up to number 1,061,

And was sent either to St. Iby or Jefferson county, which of the two we are not yet positively certain.

OTHER FORTUNATE TICKETS AS

FOLLOWS.

11	47	73	61	1000		
15	504	77	62	10		
28	16	10	81	76	50	
33	22	20	96	80	10	
57	10	35	20	805	90	100
89	57	18	1105	10		
105	59	21	10	34	10	
7	10	71	30	60	20	
32	74	41	100	68		
61	20	93	10	48	71	100
74	610	20	62	78		
204	14	74	10	83		
12	20	10	90	50	1220	50
36	45	93	20	72		
45	57	905	82			
46	72	10	10	85		
64	58	50	20	10	99	10
67	95	33	1317	10		
72	96	10	40	73		
88	714	43	10	1400		
337	22	1004	17			
47	50	24	5	25	10	
69	33	22	20			

Those Numbers to which no sums are affixed, are prizes of \$5 each.

The highest Prize having come up to No. 1,061 which is an ODD NUMBER, all Tickets entered with 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, being odd NUMBERS are entitled to TWO DOLLARS each agreeable to Scheme.

The money for Prizes is ready counted, and will be paid immediately upon presentation of the Prize Tickets.

The 9th Class is up,

And will positively be drawn upon the same plan as the above, within SIXTY DAYS.

Scheme same as 7th class.

Tickets are now TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ONLY—but will rise to Three Dollars on the 20th instant.

The Certificate of the Magistrates, Trustees, and others, required by law to superintend the drawing of the 7th Class, is filed in the Manager's Office, and open at all times for the inspection of the public.

J. M. PIKE, Manager.

Friday, 4 o'clock, Sept. 2, 1825.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ROBERT WILSON,
JOHN HENRY.

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—33-1f

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN M. McCALLA,

WILL practice LAW in the Circuit Courts of Fayette and Jessamine Counties, and in the County Court of Fayette. His office is kept on Short Street opposite Col. Owing's Iron Store, in the room lately occupied as a Medical Shop by Dr. Warfield.

Lex. Sept. 20th 1825—39-6m

MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

THE LECTURES of this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday of November

On Anatomy—By John Edwards Holbrook, M. D.

Surgery—James Ramsay, M. D.

Institutes and practice of Medicine—Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D.

Maternal Medicine—Henry R. Frost, M. D.

Obstetrics and diseases of women and infants—Thomas G. Frioleau, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy—Edmund Ravenel, M. D.

Natural History and Botany—Stephen Elliott, L. L. D.

S. HENRY DICKSON, M. D.

Dean of the Faculty.

August 25.—38 till 20th nov.

\$100 Specie Reward!!!

RANAWAY from the subscriber living near Lexington, Fayette County (Kentucky), on the 28th day of December last, a Negro Man named

QUILLA:

About 21 years of age; about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, of copper complexion; he had on a grey flannel coat and pantaloons, took with him a drab grey coat with 3 or 4 capes, with other clothing not recollected. I have reason to believe the above slave is either in the state of Indiana, Illinois or Ohio, or on board some Steam Boat.

I will give the above reward for the said slave taken out of the state of Kentucky, or fifty dollars in like money if taken within the State of Kentucky, on delivery of him in Lexington.

May 23d 1825. WM. E. BAIN.

The National Republican at Cincinnati will give the above advertisement 4 weeks insertion and forward their account to this office for payment.

A CARD.

Abram S. & Elijah H. Drake,

TAILORS,

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in business, and have made a permanent arrangement with one of the most fashionable and celebrated Shops in Philadelphia, to furnish them with every change of fashions, immediately on their arrival from London. They pledge themselves, with confidence, to all who may please to favor them with their orders, that their work shall be executed in the most neat and tasty style.

They have on hand for Sale a few pieces of

CLOTH & CASSIMERE,

low for Cash, and also a few sets of SPRINGS for gentlemen's riding Pantaloons, &c. Their Shop is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and see us.

ELIJAH H. DRAKE,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the best shops in those Cities, for the express purpose of obtaining a perfect knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of CUTTING and MAKING all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, LADIES' RING DRESSES and PAJAMAS. He has brought with him from Mr. Watson's Shop Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style.

Lexington, July 22, 1825—29-6m

MARNIX VIRDEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his

friends in Lexington, as well

as visiting strangers, that he has

provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill Street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1825—30-1f

Vegetable Curative

Medicine.

THE subscriber, compo-

ses, (after the manner of DOCTOR LEROY,) the above Medicine; which during the late

sickly season, has cured upwards of fifty persons of both sexes, of the Dysentery and other bilious complaints.

The superior advantages of this Medicine are such as not to deter any person from taking it, having an agreeable taste, and incapable of injuring the weakest constitution. It may with safety be given to an infant one week old, being attended with little, or no pain during the operation.

The above Medicine, with proper directions for taking it, may always be had at the shop of the subscriber, situated on short street opposite the Court House Lexington.

JOHN DEVERIN.

Lexington, Sept. 2, 1825.

Grease Spots!!!

DIRECTIONS for using the Water to take out grease spots from all Woolens Cloths, Silks, and Stuffs.

With a clean sponge, dipped in this cleansing water, rub the part soiled or greased, then rub the cloth between the forefinger and thumb of both hands; take another sponge dipped in vinegar, and use it in like manner, to preserve the colour; let it dry, and the spot is entirely removed.

This Water may, at all times be had at JOHN DEVERIN'S Confectionary Store, Short street, Lexington, Ky.

September 9, 1825—36-2m

Journeyman Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825—12-1f

Farmers Attend!!!

I WISH to sell my Farm in Shelby County, five miles south of Shelbyville, known by the name of WALNUT GROVE; containing

465 ACRES OF

First Rate Land;

About 75 acres under fence, with a good spring and plenty of stock water, and with an additional line of fence about 60 or 70 acres of the woodland can be enclosed.

A Brick dwelling House,

51 by 24 feet wide; two rooms and a passage below and above stairs, with Cellars under the whole.

A Brick Smoke House, Stables,

Corn Crib and a Still House, an orchard of about 30 bearing Apples Trees, and a young orchard of 100 trees of choice fruit. It is part of a Military Survey and a General Warrant Deed will be made.

This tract is perhaps equal to any other of its size to the county, and inferior to very few in the state.

BENJ. MEASON

Sept. 13, 1825—38-6t

J. M. PIKE

WANTS TEN SHARES OF OLD KENTUCKY BANK STOCK. Please apply at his OFFICE, BY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

Lex Feb. 24 1825—8-1f

The Old Blind Man,

WILL accommodate his friends with Almanacs at the following places:

At Versailles, on the first Monday in October and November.

At Georgetown, on the first Monday in January.

At Frankfort, from the first Monday until the 3d of December.

At Winchester, on the fourth Monday in December.

At Lexington, when he is not at either of the above places.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Those Printers in the above towns who are friendly to the OLD BLIND MAN, will confer a great obligation on him by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS. FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

LA MOTTE'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumption.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep

arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are submitted, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

La Motte's Cough Drops.

we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it.

Doct's. Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4. 1824: James Post, of White-Creek, February, 14th, 1825: Watson Skinner and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th 1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th 1825.

Mr. A. Crosby—I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.

Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.

Salem (N. Y.) January 12th, 1825.

Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge, (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a stero or check label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON Pittsburgh—J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P. M. WEDDELD, Druggist, Cleveland—O & S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus—GOODWIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILD, Druggists Cincinnati—BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville.—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky and at the

Drug Store of James Graves,

Lexington, Ky.

Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar single; nine Dollars per doz.

May 25th 1825—1 year.

GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

The undersigned has taken the Celebrated Watering Place called THE GREENVILLE SPRINGS, near Harrodsburgh, Ky. and has put them in complete order for the reception of Visitors.

The prices of Boarding &c. will be on moderate terms.

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS.

May 2, 1825.—19—1f

Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,

MAIN STREET,

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns, do. do. Tea do. do. do.

Plates Twiflers & Muffins, do. Oval Dishes, do. Covered do. very handsome, do. Soup Tureens

do. Sauce do. do. Bakers and Nappies, do. Mugs and Pitchers, do. Bowls, Basins and Ewers, do. Tapers, Sugar & Creams, do. Coffee Bowls and Saucers, do. Tea cups and Saucers &c. &c.

Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome, Enamelled edged and C. ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash

CASH will be given for a few tons of HEMP.

Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-1f

Law Notice.

JAMES O. HARRISON,

WILL practice LAW in the Fayette Courts, his office is kept above the office of the Clerk of the County Court

Lex July 15, 1825—28-1f

LAW NOTICE.